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Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 8 February 2001, I have the honour to draw your attention to new massive violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 31 January, 1, 5, 7, 11, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25 February and 1, 13, 16, 19, 22, 24, 28 March 2001.

On 31 January and 1 February, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on 1 February to the FIR of Ankara.

On 5 February, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, Mesaoria and Famagusta, before returning to the FIR of Ankara. On the same day, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 7 February, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-160 aircraft returned later on the same day and entered once again the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 11 February, 10 F-16, one C-160, one C-130 and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

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(a) Ten F-16 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards a southeastern direction;

(b) One C-160, one C-130 and one CN-235 military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The aircraft returned afterwards from the same direction;

(c) One CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) and patrolling in a search-and-rescue mission before exiting.

On 16 February, 10 F-16, two CN-235, one C-130 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Ten F-16 military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) One C-160, one C-130 and one CN-235 military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The aircraft returned afterwards from the same direction;

(c) One CN-235 aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) and patrolling in a search-and-rescue mission before exiting.

On 19 February, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 20 February, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 February, one C-650 and one C-130 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-130 aircraft returned from the same direction, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 and 25 February, one GLF-4 and one C-650 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The GLF-4 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting towards a southern direction. The aircraft returned afterwards from the same direction;

(b) The C-650 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 1 March, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-130 aircraft coming afterwards from the same direction, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 13 March, one C-650 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction.

On 16 March, one C-650 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 19 March, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 March, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 March, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-130 returned from the same direction, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 28 March, 18 F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before taking part in the military manoeuvres code-named "Cevik Pence" and returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest the above actions, which violate international law, as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their cessation. I would like to note that these violations are taking place at a time when the international community expects the Turkish side to reverse its decision not to attend the next round of negotiations under

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Agenda item 40
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 10 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters on the same subject, I have the honour to convey to you hereunder a list of the violations and infringements that were committed by Israel against Lebanon in the period from 19 March to 8 April 2001. Lebanon regards these incidents as an extension of Israel's aggression against its people and territory.

19 March 2001

At 1325 hours hostile aircraft overflew the Bayt al-Din area at low altitudes and were engaged by anti-aircraft units of the Lebanese Army. They withdrew at 1340 hours.

20 March 2001

At 0100 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the zone of the Tibnin detachment at moderate altitudes.

At 1030 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah area at moderate altitudes and overflew the zone of the Jba' detachment at low altitudes.

27 March 2001

At 1130 hours and again at 1200 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the zone of the Jba' detachment at low altitudes.

At 1200 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the zones of the Qulaylah and Tibnin detachments at moderate altitudes.

30 March 2001

Between 1345 and 1400 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Tyre area at very high altitudes, breaking the sound barrier.

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31 March 2001

At intervals between 0855 and 1000 hours Israeli forces at the Mazra'at Fashkul and Ramta hill outposts in the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire towards the outskirts of Majidiyah in the liberated areas and at areas around the outposts themselves.

1 April 2001

At 0105 hours and between 0615 and 0645 hours Israeli forces strafed the area around their outpost at Ramta hill in the occupied Shab'a farmlands with medium-machine-gun fire.

Between 1510 and 1615 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 2000 and 2100 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

2 April 2001

Between 1030 and 1400 hours Israeli enemy forces were engaged in blasting rocks and in earthmoving work in an area to the south-west of their Ramta hill outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands. Two Israeli helicopters also flew over the farmlands before leaving in the direction of the occupied territories.

Between 1845 and 1900 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Mazra'at Fashkul outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas. Between 1850 and 2005 hours two Israeli enemy helicopters flew over the farmlands.

Between 2155 and 2205 hours an Israeli enemy forces patrol fired several bursts of light and medium automatic-weapons fire at both sides of the road leading from the Radar outpost to Birkat al-Sawwanah in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

3 April 2001

Between 1015 and 1020 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Summaqah hill outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-weapons fire at surrounding areas.

Between 1025 and 1040 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Shab'a farmlands at very high altitudes.

Between 1550 and 1700 hours three Israeli helicopters flew over the Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1655 and 1730 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Naqurah area at very high altitudes.

4 April 2001

Between 1530 and 1700 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and Mount Lebanon at very high altitudes.

Between 1935 and 2010 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands before leaving in the direction of the occupied Palestinian territories.

5 April 2001

Between 0550 and 0605 hours Israeli forces at the Ramta hill outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

Between 1100 and 1900 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

7 April 2001

Between 1200 and 1900 hours an Israeli Poclain excavator was engaged in fortification work in the area around the outpost at Ruwaysat al-Alam in the occupied Shab'a farmlands. The situation was kept under observation.

8 April 2001

Between 1230 and 1645 hours an Israeli Poclain-type bulldozer was engaged in earthmoving and fortification work and a metal fence was erected around the outpost at Ruwaysat al-Alam in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1700 and 1730 hours Israeli forces at the Fashkul outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

Like the previous Israeli violations of which it represents a continuation, this latest series is in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and of Lebanon's sovereignty and poses a threat to stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Question of Cyprus

Human rights questions

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 10 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 28 December 2000 (A/55/720-S/2000/1253), I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the European Parliament resolution on the abduction of Mr. Tsiakourmas in Cyprus, entitled "Human rights: Kidnapping of Mr. Tsiakourmas in Cyprus", adopted on 5 April 2001 (see annex).

The resolution condemns the abduction and subsequent arrest of Mr. Tsiakourmas, with the apparent support of the Turkish occupation forces, and urges the Government of Turkey to make all efforts so that its subordinate local administration in the occupied part of Cyprus release Mr. Tsiakourmas immediately, without any preconditions.

As you are aware, Mr. Tsiakourmas' illegal arrest took place within the British Sovereign Base Area on 13 December 2000, following written threats from the occupied areas to kidnap Greek Cypriots.

Upon instructions from my Government, I appeal once again to Your Excellency to use your influence and authority upon Turkey for the immediate release of Mr. Tsiakourmas. I also kindly request that you inform all relevant human rights mechanisms about this flagrant violation of international law.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 64 and 114, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotirios **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 10 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Human rights: Kidnapping of Mr. Tsiakourmas in Cyprus

European Parliament resolution on the abduction of Mr. Tsiakourmas in Cyprus

The European Parliament,

– *Having regard* to its previous resolutions on the situation in Cyprus, its resolution on Cyprus' application for membership of the European Union of 12 July 1995 and its resolutions on Turkey,

– *Having regard* to the declaration of the European Union-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee of 5 June 2000,

– *Having regard* to the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus,

A. *Recalling* that Mr. Panicos Tsiakourmas was abducted on 13 December 2000 from the territory of the sovereign British base of Dhekelia near Pyla in Cyprus and forcibly taken to the Turkish-occupied area, where he was handed over and arrested by the police and has remained in detention ever since,

B. *Whereas* the authorities of the sovereign British base have publicly affirmed that Mr. Tsiakourmas was violently and arbitrarily abducted from sovereign British territory,

C. *Whereas* there is every indication that drugs were planted on the person of Mr. Tsiakourmas after his abduction,

D. *Whereas*, although the allegations of possession of drugs against Mr. Tsiakourmas have not been proved, proceedings have commenced in the illegal courts in the area occupied by the Turkish army on trumped-up charges,

E. *Whereas* Mr. Tsiakourmas has chronic health problems and his health continues to deteriorate, according to United Nations and other doctors who have been examining him,

1. *Condemns* the abduction and subsequent arrest of Mr. Tsiakourmas by the Turkish Cypriots, with the apparent support of the Turkish occupation forces, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law;

2. *Urges* the Government of Turkey to make all efforts to ensure that this case is brought to a positive conclusion; demands that the local administration in the occupied area of Cyprus release Mr. Tsiakourmas immediately, without any preconditions; urges that he be given adequate medical attention while still in detention;

3. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to continue to seek a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

4. *Instructs* its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Governments of the member States, the Governments and Parliaments of Cyprus and Turkey and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.